Date: Sun, 13 Feb 94 00:31:27 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #143
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Sun, 13 Feb 94 Volume 94 : Issue 143

Today's Topics:

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 7 Feb 1994 19:11:29 GMT
From: slinky.cs.nyu.edu!longlast.cs.nyu.edu!jackson@nyu.arpa
Subject: A code speed question
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

|> so I retyped the copy before sending it in to ARRL!)

Question: I use SuperMorse 4.04 and I love the "Group" training under Learn.
It looks like my first Amateur test is going to be at 20 WPM.

How many people use typewriters or computers for copying code? Having learned
to type a decade ago, I can now type at ~70 WPM. If I ever thought I was going
to copy code at an obnoxious (;-) rate, I would definitely prefer to have a
typewriter next to my radio. You don't even need an IBM Selectric.. even one

from Naked Lunch will do.. it's a lot easier than writing, once you learn how to type.

You can always practice with the "Solid" function on SuperMorse. It lets you type to code until you get a character wrong.
--
Steven Jackson New York University
Assistant to the Chair of Comp Sci Courant Inst. of Mathematical Sciences
jackson@cs.nyu.edu, jcksnste@acfcluster 251 Mercer St, Room 411,NY 10012
"Not in my head.. so I don't have to think.." -- Nik Fiend

Date: 11 Feb 94 05:36:02 GMT
From: munnari.oz.au!newshost.anu.edu.au!sserve!usage!metro!news.ci.com.au!eram!dave@tcgould.tn.cornell.edu
Subject: ANARTS RTTY NEWS795 06/02/94
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

[ANARTS - Australian National Amateur Radio Teletype Society]

ANARTS NEWS795 06/02/94

Sunday Broadcast Schedule.

3.545 MHz	0930 UTC	VK2BQS (Jim)
7.045 MHz -3	0030 UTC	VK2CTD (Col)
14.070 MHz (amtor/fec)	0030 UTC	VK2DPM (Alan)
14.091 MHz	0030 UTC	VK2BQS (Jim)
146.675 MHz	0030/0930 UTC	VK2JPA (Pat)
144.850 MHz (ax25 bbs)		VK2JPA AT VK2RWI
146.675 MHz (rtty mmbbs/repeater)		VK2RTY

Views expressed in this news bulletin are not necessarily those of the Broadcast Officer, the Relay Officers, or of the Society.

A reminder for the Gosford - Central Coast Field Day

This Field Day is on again on Sunday 27 February, at the prestige venue of the Wyong Racecourse in Howarth St. Wyong.

There is plenty of room for all, a most pleasant location and an airconditioned building in case of hot weather.

ANARTS will be there again this year with displays both static and operational. There will also be some computer graphics to feast your eyes on.

As well, the Morse contest will be running again. It was such a success last year that it will be a feature of the stand again this year. Polish your sending and receiving skills and come along and participate in this most historic method of amateur digital transmission.

Tell you more as the event draws nearer.

Guidelines for the preparation of programs for transmission by Amateur Radio Teletype

from Frank VK2FJL

(C) Avoid the use of incompatable UPPER-CASE characters such as: maltese cross, exclamation mark, semi-colon, ampersand, plus sign, pound sign, dollar sign, slash, percent, commercial at and other off-beat hieroglyphics as these may well print out as something altogether different on the receiving machine, often completely destroying the intended effect.

(D) When preparing a picture, you will find it easier if you first draw your picture onto graph paper. outline your drawing in similar fashion to the drawings found in children's colouring books. Draw in the lines dividing the different areas of shade. Next, decide on which character you will use to shade each area. Then simply `knit' your new picture onto punch tape `one stitch at a time' and ensure that correct end-of-line protocol is used. Take care, after your second picture it is possible to become `hooked' on RTTY art.

(10) QUALITY CONTROL.

Finally, a brief word on the content quality of text transmitted by your station. Remember that whatever you transmit by RTTY lives on in print for other members of other households to read. All transmissions under your callsign reflect the standards of your station and serve to either enhance or damage your reputation with other amateurs and their families who share an interest in our hobby.
The final choice is yours.....

CONCLUSION

It is hoped that these `ten commandments' for RTTY program preparation will help to promote an even higher standard of RTTY among VK amateurs.....

HAPPY RTTY-ING

The preceeding text has been transcribed from information received from VK3EW David. June 1987.
I trust that it will prove of value to interested amateurs.

73's. De VK2FJL.. Frank.. Central Coast NSW..

EA WW RTTY Contest

Date: February 12-13, 1994

QSO Points: On 20, 15, and 10 M : 1 point for QSO within own continent, and 2 points for QSO outside own continent. On 40 and 80 M, 3 points for QSO within own continent, and 6 points for QSO outside own continent. QSOs within same DXCC country are valid only for multiplier credit, but have zero QSO point value.

Final score: Total QSO points on all bands times total mulipliers on all bands.

Awards: Plate to winner in each class. Certificate to winner to winner in each DXCC country in each class. (Must have 50 or more QSOs.)

Logs: Use separate logsheets for each band. Include a summary sheet to show scoring and other essential information.

Deadline: Mailing deadline is April 9, 1994.

Mail entry to:

EA RTTY Contest Manager
Antonio Alcolado, EA1MV
P.O. Box 240
09400 Aranda de Duero (Burgos)

SPAIN

Best of luck

IPS weekly report
---
28 January - 3 February 1994

Issue no.: 05

Date of issue: 4 February 1994

Date	28	29	30	31	01	02	03
10cm	119	102	99	98	94	96	98
A	15	07	09	08	06	15	(10 estimated)
T	41	82	94	82	61	76	55

Summary of activity

Solar activity was very low 30th January to 2nd February, low on 3rd February, and moderate 28th-29th January. There were two M1 flares on 28th and two M2 flares on 29th.

The geomagnetic field at Learmonth (WA) was quiet to unsettled 28th-30th with one active period on 29th, quiet 31st-1st, returning to quiet to unsettled on 2nd-3rd with an active period on 3rd from 1200-2100UT.

Ionospheric F2 ctitical frequencies at Sydney were near predicted monthly values on 28th, and parts of 1st and 3rd, otherwise 15-35 per cent above predicted monthly values. There was some Sporadic E around 1700 and 1800UT on 1st.

Forecast for the next week (28 - 3 February)

Solar : Low.

Geomagnetic: 4-6 February quiet to unsettled and an active period is expected for 7-11 February.

Ionospheric: Near predicted levels to 20 per cent above, then about 15 per cent below predicted monthly levels from the 7th-11th February.

Courtesy of IPS Radio and Space Services

VK2SG RTTY DX NOTES 28 JAN 94

VK2SG RTTY DXNOTES FOR WEEKENDING JAN. 28, 1994 (BID RTDX0128)

IT SEEMS THAT FROM THIS WEEK WILL BE THE WEEK FOR DX-PEDITIONS. THEY WILL BE APPEARING FROM SOME VERY EXOTIC PLACES, SO KEEP THE FINGERS SHARPENED UP AND THE SCREEN ALIVE AT ALL TIMES.

OUR THANKS THIS WEEK GO TO: ZS5S, W2JGR, WB2CJL, WB9B, 9X5LJ, I5ICY, I5FLN, DJ3IW AND THE CENTRAL EU DX-CLUSTER NODE DB0SPC, AND NJ0M NODE OF THE TWIN CITIES DX PACKET CLUSTER.

BANDPASS:

FRIDAY 21
0713-21070 SU1CR ARQ
1559-14090 S57J
1653-14084 SU1AH

SATURDAY 22
0837-21070 SU1CR ARQ
1200-14084 HI8BG
1203-14084 UT5DX
1224-14079 VS6FN PACTOR
1318-14086 YU1NR
1422-14090 RA2FB
1427-14085 K5KWG/ZA
1440-21088 VP2EL
1459-21088 7P8SR
1537-21088 ZS9A
1538-21085 9H1ET
1612-21085 TZ6FIC
1622-21088 KG4HG
1824-21084 5R8DS QSL F6FNU
1994-21094 CU1AC
2008-14070 VQ9WL PACTOR
2148-14084 S92ZM
2215-14088 CN8NP

SUNDAY 23
1419-21085 S57U
1425-14086 ER1PE
1449-21070 SU1CR ARQ
1543-14088 5B4VX
1555-14086 TA5C
1559-21089 9H1ET
1612-21083 TZ6QC
1621-21092 CP1FF
1623-14080 TL8GM
1635-21087 VQ9WL
1647-21089 CU1AC
1653-14089 HK0DPA
1813-21082 FG5FI
1816-14089 EA8AKL
1822-21086 5R8DS
1925-21085 CP6RP QSL I0WDX
1927-14084 TZ6FIC
1928-14086 J28BM
2056-14086 V50CM

MONDAY 24
0705-21070 SU1CR ARQ
1344-14085 RC2CR
1358-21087 YB3AQF
1548-14083 OK1KQJ
1700-21085 ZD7DP QSL BOX 86, ST. HELENA

TUESDAY 25

0650-14095 UN7FO 2021-14083 V50CM

WEDNESDAY 26
0005-14085 PS8KW 0717-14078 SV2BBJ
1127-21088 UN8PFE 1131-21085 UX0KN
1225-14088 SK4BX 1324-14085 S51GL
1450-14086 EA8/ON8RI 1551-21082 IX0KN
1610-14089 ER3ED 1830-14084 FG5FI

THURSDAY 27

No reports.

NOTES OF INTEREST:
PETER I IS. 3Y0PI. THE DXPEDITION TEAM IS PROCEEDING ON SCHEDULE A WITH AN EXPECTED LANDING DATE ON THE ISLAND OF FEBRUARY 1ST.

PACIFIC TOUR. NOB, JF2MBF AND YASU, JI1NJC WILL MAKE A TRIP WHICH INCLUDE TONGA (A35JJ) FROM FEB. 12 TO 20, TUVALU (T23JJ) FROM FEB. 22 TO MARCH 1ST, WEST KIRIBATI (T30JJ) FROM MARCH 3 TO 8TH., NAURU (C21/W3KD) FROM MARCH 9 TO 14. ACTIVITY WILL BE ON ALL BANDS AND MODES. QSL DIRECT VIA JF2MBF OR JR2KDN VIA BUREAU.

S.M.O.M. 1A0KM. AFTER THREE YEARS A GROUP OF OPERATORS WILL BE ON FROM JAN. 26 TO 31 ON CW/SSB AND RTTY ON ALL BANDS BUT NO 160. QSL VIA I0IJ.(NO REPORT ON THE CLUSTER ANYWAY UP TO NOW).

MOUNT ATHOS. MONK APOLLO, HAS BEEN QUITE ACTIVE RECENTLY ON 20, 80 AND 40 SSB. KEEP FINGERS CROSSED FOR A RETURN ALSO TO RTTY.

SEND YOUR BANDPASS AND NOTES FOR NEXT WEEK TO BOB, WB2CJL AT W5KSI.#NOLA.LA.USA.NA OR ZS5S.ZAF.AF.

GL DE (DX2) LUCIANO, I5FLN AT ZS5S.ZAF.AF
(VIA HF AMTOR)

Coming events

1994

February	12th-13th	EA WW RTTY Contest

March	19th-20th	BARTG WW RTTY Contest
April	16th-17th	SARTG WW AMTOR Contest

Society information

The Society may be contacted at : PO Box 860, Crows Nest 2065 Australia, for such matters as membership and general enquiries. Enquiries can also be made by packet to the President (Col) VK2CTD, or the Secretary (Pat) VK2JPA@VK2RWI.

News items may be sent to Broadcast Officer PO Box 60 Blacktown 2148 Australia, or by packet to VK2JPA @ VK2RWI.

Email addresses for the Broadcast Officer are :

patl@extro.ucc.su.oz.au or VK2JPA@VK2DAA.nsw.aus.oc

The Society welcomes news items on any digital subjects from anywhere in the broadcast footprint. We know we reach New Zealand and many South Pacific islands, and we are looking forward to news from your areas to let other amateurs know what you are doing in the hobby. Hope to hear from you.

73s de Pat VK2JPA Broadcast Officer

That concludes ANARTS NEWS795 06/02/94.

Inserted by VK2BQS Jim. Vice-President ANARTS.
--
Dave Horsfall (VK2KFU) VK2KFU @ VK2OP.NSW.AUS.OC PGP 2.3
dave@esi.COM.AU ...munnari!esi.COM.AU!dave available

Date: 12 Feb 1994 03:03:25 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!prairienet.org!k9cw@ames.arpa
Subject: Copying High-Speed CW: Print or Script?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In a previous article, gaulandm@tekig7.PEN.TEK.COM (Mike Gauland) says:

>A mailing I read is involved in a comparision of the speeds of

>printing and cursive writing. I decided to consult some experts.
>So, all you high-speed CW ops, which do _you_ use?
>
>
>73,
>mag
>
>--
>Michael A. Gauland gaulandm@tekig7.PEN.TEK.COM
>AA7JF   (503) 627-5067
>

Except for notes to jog my memory, I never write anything down. When
we speak to another person, we don't usually write down what was said,
and I think that copying CW is much the same.

73 de Drew K9CW

--
-------------------------------------------------------------------*
| Andrew B. White K9CW | internet: k9cw@prairienet.org |
| ABW Associates, Ltd. | phone/fax: 217-643-7327 |
-------------------------------------------------------------------*

Date: 11 Feb 1994 11:39:21 GMT
From: olivea!news.bu.edu!noc.near.net!news.delphi.com!gilbaronw0mn@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: Dominican Republic / Haitti
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>Hi, I am planning a vacation in HI & HH during may of 94
>Looking for hints and tips about getting licence, and any
>problems encountered when operating, first trip to caribean.
>All help welcome...
>73 de Dick G0BPS
>
Have fun and be sure to brush up on your MERENGUE before you go.

                  Gil Baron, El Baron Rojo, W0MN Rochester,MN
                  "Bailar es Vivir"
                  PGP2.3 key at key servers or upon request

Date: 6 Feb 94 00:47:04 -0800
From: pacbell.com!sgiblab!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!
cyber2.cyberstore.ca!nntp.cs.ubc.ca!news.UVic.CA!nicad3.nic.bc.ca!

mcphail@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: exit
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

help... I think I'm in but ??? Bob, VE7ZP

Date: 12 Feb 1994 23:06:18 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!wupost!bigfoot.wustl.edu!cec3!
jlw3@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: HT Recs out there?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I am looking for recommendations for getting a HT. I'm still waiting for
my ticket, and I've read that the HT isn't the best thing for a first rig
but I'll explain. I'm a undergraduate in a dorm. I can't set up any
real antenna. I have no car. However, once I have my license, I'll have
access to the school shack. The amateur radio club is in the process of
relocating their repeater to the dorm that is about 100m away from me--
it's a 2m repeater. What should I get?

I've been looking primarily at dual-banders, especially the ICOM IC-W2A.
Any complaints or complements for this or Kenwood's or Yaesu's or Alinco's?
I also like the look of having a wide band receiver as the IC-2SRA, but
as I already have a PRO-43, I know I don't need it. What are your
recommendations? Go new? Go used (I think that there will be an ARRL
convention in Dallas area this summer, is that right?)???

I'm kind of flexible on price range--I'm willing to spend a little more
if I know I'll be using it for a LONG time.

Where is a good place to buy? Mail order? Tucker's Electronics (ads in
_CQ_, etc) is close to my house in Dallas. Any suggestions about
dual-band vs. just 2m or 70cm?

Any and all suggestions are appreciated. Thanks in advance.

--jesse wei
<jlw3@cec.wustl.edu>

Date: Thu, 10 Feb 1994 21:38:16 GMT
From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!math.ohio-state.edu!
howland.reston.ans.net!paladin.american.edu!nic.hookup.net!ukma!rsg1.er.usgs.gov!
dgg.cr.usgs.gov!bodoh@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Nude amateur radio clubs

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <gdavis.760825204@griffin>, gdavis@griffin.uvm.edu (Gary Davis) writes:
|> I heard a strange story on the CBC last evening. The report was on
|> the increasing interest in nudism in the Winter months. To promote
|> this festive and relaxing activity additional interests where specified.
|>
|> There is, according to the CBC, a nudist amateur radio club.
|>
|> I am wondering where, how many members? Anybody know anything about this?

And where do you hang your HT? Yowwwwch!

--
++
+ Tom Bodoh - Sr. systems software engineer, Hughes STX, N0YGT   +
+ USGS/EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD, USA 57198   (605) 594-6830   +
+ Internet; bodoh@dgg.cr.usgs.gov (152.61.192.66)   +
+ "Welcome back my friends to the show that never ends!" EL&P   +
++

Date: Wed, 9 Feb 1994 04:28:31 GMT
From: netcomsv!netcom.com!wa2ise@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: soldering PL-259 to coax
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <2j8nvs$44o@inews.intel.com> dbraun@iil.intel.com writes:
>I ended up my gun and a 40-watt iron at the same time. Also remember
>that the cheap nickel-plated connectors are harder to solder than
>the silver-plated ones.

I found that I had to file off the nickel plating around the solder
holes down to the brass, so I could get the solder to "wet" the metal.
Once I learned that trick, I could solder the connector much quicker
and avoid ruining the dielectric of the coax.

Date: 10 Feb 1994 21:33:30 GMT
From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!math.ohio-state.edu!
sol.ctr.columbia.edu!news.kei.com!yeshua.marcam.com!charnel!xmission!
u.cc.utah.edu!news.cc.utah.edu!curran@network.UCSD
Subject: Vertical Antennas
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Thanks for your reply Terry.

Since the Vertical mail made it out to the usenet, I'll
fill in the details. I'm interested in constructing a
ground plane for 20 and/or 40 and was interested in
finding out what has worked for others in terms or
materials and layout. There is an artical from 1988
QST describing elevated GP ants using 4 radials, rather
than 120+ buried, and claiming good theoretical results.

Specifically in my installation, I lack high supports
for dipoles, zepps etc, and although my ladder line fed
80' flatop apparently works well, I was hoping to achieve
a low angle of radiation and possibly better DX conditions
by going vertical.

A more appropriate forum for this is probably r.r.a.antenna,
and I'd happily take comments to my e-mail box.

Best 73s,

Mark C.
--

----
                                                    8)
Mark Curran   8)
curran@corona.med.utah.edu   8) 8)
Amateur Radio: KA1ODA/7   8) 8)
                                              * 8) 8)
Hey Baby, Wanna come over and pet my Piranha?   *   8)
*   8)

Date: 13 Feb 1994 01:29:39 GMT
From: munnari.oz.au!spool.mu.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!math.ohio-state.edu!
news.acns.nwu.edu!casbah.acns.nwu.edu!rdewan@network.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <slayCL0wC3.u0@netcom.com>, <2jg9js$puv@news.acns.nwu.edu>,
<CL2roD.DGI@world.std.com>s.n
Subject : Re: Looking for LOGIKEY keyer

Refering to the Logikey electronic keyer, Richard L Barnaby
<barnaby@world.std.com> wrote:
>
>Is this an Iambic keyer or a regular keyer. I haven't used an iambic
>keyer (saw one once) but it seems like it'll take relearning.
>Is it worth it?

>Comments anyone?

Worth every penny and more. Yesterday, I got the partial kit version, called CMOS Super Keyer II and sold by Idiom Press. I did not go to bed till 2am as I was fussing around with the kit and having a great time. It - accepts commands by paddle, great for mobile operation (my use)
- store upto four messages, soft sectored into a 220 char space
- messages can contain commands to speed up/down, invoke other messages or itself, user defined breaks for paddle inserted comments
- ultra low power consumption, down to 10ua withing 2 s of idleness
- deals with serial numbers, auto increment, repeat etc
- digital and linear analog speed setting

and much much more.

Here is a short intro to electronic keying. First off, there are many ways of generating CW:

straight key	- quaint but top speed is kinda limited for most ops
mechanical bugs	- require training, I would love to master them but haven't gotten around to it yet
electronic bugs	- you make the dahs, it makes the dits. Single lever paddles are ok. Needs paddles and keyer.
side-swiping	- electronic dits/dahs, may have dit/dah memory. Dit/Dah memory means that the dit/dah elements are self completing Single lever paddles ok. Many ops use double lever paddles to do this. Not needed. Electronic keyer needed to generate the dots/dashes.
iambic	- absolutely needs double independent levers in the paddle. The electronic keyers come in a variety of flavors. Curtis Mode B is the most common.
keyboard	- use programs on pc, tncs or dedicated keyboards. Used very commonly by super qrq ops, such as k5fo, and contesters (keyer is often part of the logging program such as CT, NA, N6TR's logger etc.

I use an iambic paddle and keyer built into my TS850 for most operating. When contesting I use CT. I use the CMOS Super Keyer II (Kit version of Logikey) in the car with my TS50/bugcatcher.

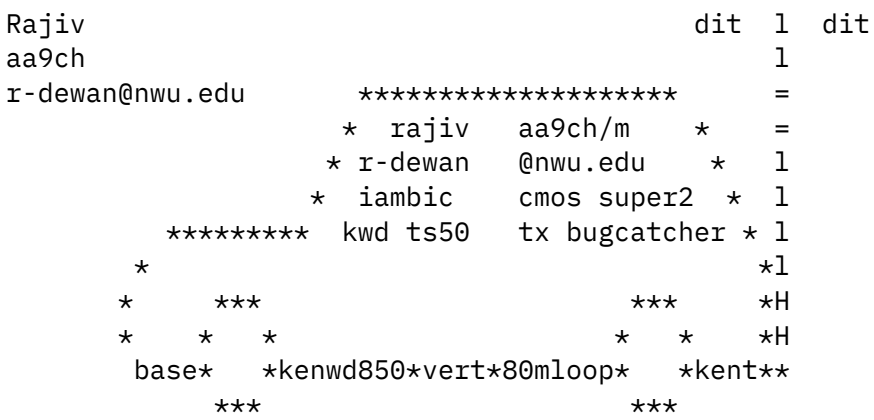
A few words about iambic paddle operation. One lever, commonly the left one, is used to generate dits and the other generates dahs. If either one of levers is held the effect is like using a side-swipe keyer: continous series of dits or dahs. Most keyers have dot and/or dahs memory and so touching the dah paddle followed by the dit paddle generates the letter N. But this hasn't much to do the iambic capability yet. If both the paddles are squeezed toghether then the keyer emits a continous stream of alternating dits and dahs (short/long - iambic meter in poetry and hence the name). This makes sending code much easier. For instance to send the letter C, you just hold the paddles together starting with

the dah paddle. The point at which you let go depends on whether it
is a Mode A or Mode B paddle. With mode B you let go of both paddles
while emitting the dah. In mode A, an older mode that is favored by some ops,
you have to let go *after* completing the dah element.

This may sound complicated but is easily unserstood by playing with a keyer/
paddle combo for a while. Also check out (part of my handout to CW students):

1. The iambic gambit. By Lew Fay, AA5Q. QST (I forget the year/month)
2. Keys, Keyers and Keyboards. By Bruce Hale KB1MW QST Dec. 1989.

Hope this helps.



Date: Wed, 9 Feb 1994 03:10:17 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!sdd.hp.com!swrinde!emory!wa4mei.ping.com!ke4zv!
gary@network.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <CKwpB9.C1p@world.std.com>, <1994Feb8.155316.10036@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,
<CKxKI7.1IJ@world.std.com>
Reply-To : gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman)
Subject : Re: 40 meter QRP (cw or ssb)

In article <CKxKI7.1IJ@world.std.com> barnaby@world.std.com (Richard L Barnaby)
writes:
>Any advice for cracking the morse-as-characters to morse-as-words barrier?

No. I've been a ham 30 years and I still can't do it. If I don't write
it down, I have no idea what's being sent.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 |

End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #143
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